

Campbell Interurban Press

VOLUME 18, No. 44

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1913

Don't Be Careless About What You Eat

You are either going to the right or wrong grocery shop. That's for you to decide, not us.

But don't be satisfied with goods only partly right, because that's being careless about what you eat. And nothing pays bigger dividends than pure groceries. While few things waste it faster than the other kind.

Consider this an invitation to try the economy of our eatables.

We promise you a courteous pleasing service and the best that your money can buy in groceries, today, tomorrow and always.

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CAMPBELL, CAL. PHONE 10J

"What I like about Kings" said
Anger Alo to the Jiant Tonic,
"at we are always kept on
That's all very well" spoke
nectar, "but it makes
ertain".
the Root-Beer Broke
ly laugh.

KING'S?"



The King of Them All
The Petaluma Work Shoe
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Elk and Oak Soles
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Wear Guaranteed
Campbell Shoe Store

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For Sale

From 75 to 100 Pair of Mated Pigeons

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P. R. MOTT,

Stratford, Conn.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Susan Palmer of San Jose is visiting her son, Jacob E., and family.

Premo Cameras and Film Packs at ORCHARD CITY DRUG CO.—Adv.

Mrs. J. H. Robinson returned today from a sojourn at Pacific Grove.

First class board furnished by the week or month at 55 North First Street.

Mrs. L. C. Dick and children were visiting friends at Campbell Wednesday.

Remember the "Incorporation Mass Meeting" tomorrow (Saturday) evening at the Coffee Club.

Take your Kodak to ORCHARD CITY DRUG CO. for Supplies. Developing and Printing pictures done.

The date of the Lanzer Violin Concert has been placed at May 15th at the Congregational church, 8 o'clock p. m.

C. Sims of the Dutard Ranch states that since the frost his crop will be only about a third of what it was last year.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rodeck went to Los Angeles Tuesday for a two weeks' visit with their daughter, Mrs. Antrim.

Wm. Van Vaer is nursing a badly burned right hand as the result of an explosion of crude oil gas at a pumping plant.

Mrs. E. Davidson has received her new "35" Studebaker seven-passenger car and the family is enjoying many pleasant trips about the valley.

Mrs. Parker has purchased of E. W. Preston the office building formerly occupied by Dr. Blanchard and will have it remodelled for a residence on South First Street.

Dr. F. D. Kendrick of St. Paul arrived Sunday for a few days' visit with his old time friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Alexander. Dr. Kendrick went to Los Angeles Tuesday on business.

Roy Thompson, of the cruiser Maryland, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Thompson from Tuesday to Friday. His boat will steam to Alaska in a short while for a stay till August.

The friends of Mr. G. L. Beaver who has been suffering from rheumatism, will be glad to hear that he is able to be about part of each day. Mr. Beaver is building a fine new home at Palo Alto.

Warren Shelly stated this week that he thought the fruit was not so badly injured by the frosts as some have reported. One C. F. C. A. man stated that the vicinity of Campbell received the most damage in loss of fruit.

Rev. and Mrs. Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cutting went to Palo Alto, Tuesday, as delegates to the district association of Congregational churches. The association ordained two to the ministry the first to be ordained by this branch.

Miss L. Caldwell has rented her house on North Central avenue to Mr. McCreery who has moved his family there for the summer. Miss Caldwell departed Wednesday afternoon for points in Missouri and western Illinois where she will visit friends for several months.

The Pomona Grange will hold its regular bi-monthly meeting here tomorrow, it being the Orchard City Grange's annual entertainment for the visitors. The session will last all day and a feast such as grangers know how to prepare will be served at noon at the Coffee Club.

J. C. Gordon has made a record in photographs to be proud of. He recently took an interior view of the Rochdale Store showing the Schilling's Best section and received from the company some very complimentary comments on his work. J. C. sure does some nice work in his hobby.

Olinda Villa, the rural home of B. O. Curry, produces some of the finest oranges in this part of the state. One of them is on exhibit at the Press office and several at Mr. Curry's realty office. Mr. Curry declares he would have held an orange feed at his home, had the boys let the fruit stay till thoroughly ripe.

The offices of Dr. Blanchard, M. D., and Dr. Wasson, D. D. S., in the Curry Building have been completed and are occupied by the Doctors. These offices have been fitted up in the most modern way and are a great credit to Mr. Curry and the town. Dr. Wasson has all his appliances attached to electric power.

Rev. Roy Campbell of Palo Alto will speak at the M. E. Church Monday afternoon at 3 p. m. on the subject of Social Service. Mr. Campbell has made a special study along this line and will give an interesting talk. The Country Woman's Club, under whose auspices he will come, cordially invites all interested to attend.

Campbell music lovers will have plenty of opportunity to enjoy their favorite art in the coming musical events. The first one will be given tonight by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Pixley at the High School hall. The following Thursday Carl Lanzer and his company will give a concert at the Congregational church under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

High School Notes

Monday afternoon the local High School team captured the third and odd ball game from Los Gatos in a close contest by a score of 10 to 11. Dawley was on the slab for the first seven miles fanning 11 lusty sluggers on the "sid" way. "Pat" Kennedy took the mound for two rounds where he made a few signs and caught two sleepers off second sack and frosted two sprouts at the willow. Roberts fanned three of our by's.

Each team had seven die on the sacks. Campbell scored five errors to Gatos' four. Campbell 16 bingles to Gatos 6.

Campbell is now "PAT" ss get's 'em. "SUSIE'S" I. A. U. Champion since the high catch. Mountain View team which was to play the Campbell boys the deciding, games has forfeited and the locals will receive the league cup for the season's efforts.

Campbell Los Gatos
Vollman c Mason
Dawley (ss) p Roberts
R Kennedy lb Yocco
Richter 2b Hardies
Freyschlag 3b Anderson
C Kennedy (p) ss Dickinson
Ludwig lf Suydam
Goodridge cf Rush
Frembling rf Puccinelli

Mass Meeting Tomorrow Night

The straw vote on the incorporation project has practically been finished although several parties have not yet been seen. In this list, the population within the agreed boundary is 840 counted. Those favoring incorporation 188, those against it 153, and those who wished for various reasons to be placed in the doubtful list numbered 65. The mass meeting, at which this straw vote committee will report and action on the proposition will be taken, has been called by the committee for Saturday (tomorrow) evening at the Coffee Club. Don't fail to be present as a representative gathering is necessary to do one thing or the other.

The following have expressed themselves as favoring incorporation and are willing to be quoted on that side of the question. B. O. Curry, Thos. Price, A. W. King, P. B. Payne, E. C. Merrill, J. D. Blaine, F. O. Putnam, H. C. Smith, Mrs. G. A. Reynolds, Marshman & Reed, F. B. Olmstead, Henry Campbell, E. G. Lanz, C. H. Whitman, Mrs. M. L. Waite, Al. Vogt, Vaughn Lloyd, Dr. Merrill and James Kelly.

W. C. T. U.

The union gospel temperance meeting held in the Congregational church last Sunday evening was well attended.

It was presided over by Mrs. Olmstead and addressed by Mr. Alden Abbott of San Jose, who gave a very acceptable talk in behalf of the beautiful principle of peace, urging its application to present day problems in a practical and Christian way.

This department of work in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would leave no wrong unrighted but would right national wrongs in the right way by arbitration.

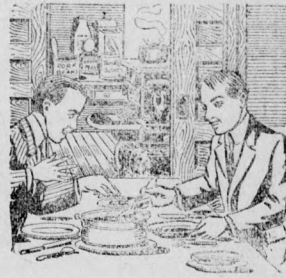
The following are the newly elected officers of Campbell Woman's Christian Temperance Union. President, Mrs. L. M. Olmstead; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. M. M. Whitman; Corresponding-Secretary, Mrs. Belle Richter; Recording-Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Kennedy; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Newcomb; First-Vice-President, Mrs. Baker; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Vandergone; Honorary President, Mrs. M. Porro; Auditor, Mr. F. S. Newcomb.

Friday evening the Grammar School Board met and elected Miss Phoebe Farley and Miss Mary Clark to teach the lower grades next term and Prof. Graves was reelected as principal. This Board will meet with the High School Board later to discuss propositions for alterations in the school work and rooms for next year.

Yesterday the 2nd team of Campbell Grammar school journeyed to Cambrian where they played and won a hot game by the score of 15 to 14. In our last innings there were 2 out, nobody on bases and the score 14 to 11 in favor of Cambrian. We brought in 4 runs and won. The local lineup was: Oliver, c; Stratton, p; Stratton, lb; Farro, 2b; Benner, 3b; Wilson, ss; Brown, lf; Farro, rf. —Contributed.

The "Manoeuvres of Jane" the Junior Farce, will be enacted at the High School hall, Friday evening, May 16. Under the direction of Miss Dawley, the actors are becoming real artists.

YOUR MEN FOLKS



will certainly enjoy the meals you provide if the groceries come from here. And they can be prepared with so little trouble too. Everything from soup to dessert can be had in such shape that a full course dinner can be served with no more trouble than the simplest meal formerly involved.

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C. H. Whitman

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Stoves & Ranges

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Dr. J. C. Wasson DENTIST

Now Located in the
B. O. Curry Building
Campbell California

Methodist Episcopal Church CHINESE REPUBLIC DAY

Miss Evelyn Baugh will speak on the new Republic of China in the Methodist Church of Campbell on Sunday, May 11, both morning and evening. The evening lecture will be illustrated.

John F. Wilson, Pastor.

Congregational Church

"The Friendly Church just around the Corner."

Next Sunday will be National Mother's Day. There will be special services both morning and evening. In the morning the Pastor will give a Mother's Day talk to the boys and girls, and a Mother's Day sermon. In the evening at 7:30 the Searchlights will have charge of the service. Mrs. J. E. Bell, recently of Minneapolis will give the address, while Mrs. E. L. Pendleton and Mr. Page of Saratoga will be present and sing. A most cordial invitation is extended to all to come and enjoy our 5th Annual Mother's Day services with us. In memory of your Mother come, and wear a white Carnation if possible, or some white flower.

GEO. E. ATKINSON, Pastor.

PRAYER FOR MOTHERS.

Read it. Commit it to memory, and repeat it every day of your life: "O God, we offer Thee praise and benediction for the sweet ministries of motherhood in human life. We bless Thee for our own dear mothers who built up our lives by theirs; who bore us in travail, and loved us the more for the pain we gave; who nourished us at their breasts, and hushed us to sleep in the warm security of their arms. We thank Thee for their tireless love, for their voiceless prayers, for the agony with which they followed us thru our sins and won us back, for the Christly power of sacrifice and redemption in mother-love. We pray Thee to forgive us if in thoughtless selfishness we have taken their love as our due without giving the tenderness which they craved as their sole reward, and if the great treasure of a mother's life is still spared us, may we do for her feebleness what she did for ours."—Walter Rauschenbusch's "Prayer for All Mothers."

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Agents for
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Phone 13L

New Patterns of

GINGHAMS

Next week. Call to see them.

L. Genasci
General Merchandise

Christian Science Services

In Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject for May 11.—Adam and the Fallen Man. Sunday School at 12:15. The public is cordially invited.

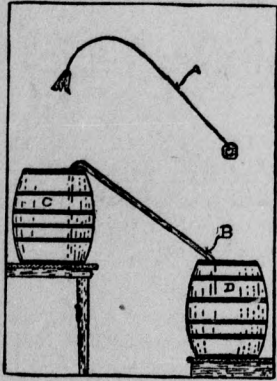
Campbell Interurban Press

HARRY C. SMITH
Campbell - - - California

MEANS OF EMPTYING BARREL

Idea Illustrated Herewith Will Be Found Not Only Easy, but Quite Sure and Safe.

Many ruralists now buy gasoline and lamp oil by the barrel, and to empty same is no small job. The idea herewith illustrated will be found not only easy, but sure and safe. The barrel to be emptied is left in the wagon, or placed on a bench, so the lower end is just above the barrel or other vessel in which you wish to store the oil. A piece of three-quarter inch hose of sufficient length to reach from the bottom of the barrel to be emptied and across to the storage tank is secured and used as shown, says the Iowa Homestead. C shows the barrel of oil, D is the storage tank or barrel, and A is a stout cord some two feet longer than the hose, B. The cord has a weight such as a small tap fastened to one end, and a bunch of



Emptying a Barrel.

rags at the other end. Insert the cord in the hose, and allow the tap to pull it through, until the rags enter the end of the hose. Place the hose in the barrel, C, with the rags down, pull the cord and rags through the hose, and quickly insert the end in the tank or barrel D and the hose will empty the oil in a short time. The rags force out the air and the air pressure forces the oil in to fill the vacuum. The idea is a simple siphon, and the novelty is the manner of starting same by pulling the rags through the hose. A piece of soft rubber formed into a tight-fitting disk answers the purpose some better than the rags. However, old rags are always at hand, and the rubber is not.

SOIL OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS

Nitrogen Is Obtained Through Nodules or Tubercles Full With Myriads of Bacteria.

It is but a few years since the agricultural world was informed that leguminous crops obtained their nitrogen through the medium of nodules or tubercles; yet the average cultivator is quite unaware of the fact. It may be as well, therefore, to state the fact again, and to say that it is easily capable of proof.

If two lots of, say red cloverseed are taken and an equal quantity of each is placed in two pots with all the necessary plant food except nitrogen, the seeds will germinate and grow much about the same, and that is very little indeed. If now we add to one part some of the nodules or tubercles to be found adhering like pin heads to the roots of a red clover crop, we shall soon see the difference in the rapidly increased growth of the plants in the pots in question.

Now each of the nodules or tubercles in question is crum full with myriads of bacteria, and these bacteria it is which by obtaining nitrogen from the air pass it on to the clover, roots, etc., and give to the latter and to the clover plants that nitrogen without which they could not live. Thus a soil of leguminous crop requiring nitrogen can be infected with the nitrogen bacterium, and inoculation here, as in other departments of human affairs, is found of utility to man.

BAD MANAGEMENT IN FEEDS

Erroneous Practice of Withholding Grain From Horses When Green Stuff Comes In.

There is not uncommonly woeful bad management in feeding heavy horses; others, too, for that matter. It is too much the practice at the season when green stuff comes in to withhold a large portion of the grain.

Of course, the idle horse will put on flesh of a sort much faster on green stuff than if fed on hay in the stable, but the condition becomes of so soft a nature as to be little suited where daily toil is required, or hard flesh and muscles are absolutely essential here.

Later on in the summer, when herbage matures and holds no excess of sap, the case is rather different, but even then to withhold the grain to any great extent is bad policy, and is sure to tell against the horse sooner or later—sooner in the way of perishing and weakened state, and later on but a poor state against winter.

Real Science.

After all real science in farming, just as in everything else, means nothing more than knowing things. Without the knowledge there can be no science.

ANCIENT ROME'S WINES

NEARLY FIFTY KINDS KNOWN TO ITS INHABITANTS.

Several Varieties, Made With Salt Water, Were Considered Medicinal, and Not Intoxicating—Murrhina Given Those to Be Tortured.

Nearly 50 kinds of wine were known to the ancient Romans, including several varieties used for medicinal purposes. Falernian was a home wine, resembling the modern Maderia, and was not commonly used until it was ten years old. After it was twenty years old it affected the drinker unfavorably, causing headache.

Other wines were foreign. China, also also called Ariusian, of which there were three varieties—austrere, sweet and intermediate—and the Lesbian, considered to be the diuretic, were of this kind. Some wines were named after their color, as white, dark, and red. The white were thought to be the thinnest and least heating; the dark colored and sweet the most nourishing; the red the most heating.

Certain wines named Myndian, Hall-carnassian, Rhodian and Coan, were made with salt water. They were considered not to be intoxicating, but to promote digestion. Two wines, Cnidian and Adrian, were also medicinal. Mustum was a term applied to wine newly made, or the fresh juice of the grape. Protopum was the juice which runs from the grapes, without pressing. Mulsum was a mixture of wine and honey. Sapa was mustum boiled down to a third. Deffrutum was mustum reduced to half and Carenum was the same reduced to a third. Passum was a sweet wine, prepared from grapes that had been dried in the sun. Passum ceticum, also a sweet wine, is believed to have been the same as the wine which our forefathers called Malmsey, the wine in which the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., elected to be drowned.

A wine called Murrhina has a curious history. The Greeks had a wine of this kind which consisted of pure wine perfumed with odorous substances. The Romans had a wine similarly named, which is supposed to have been wine mingled with myrrh. It was administered to those who were about to suffer torture in order to intoxicate them, and to remove the sense of suffering.

These ancient wines retained their place probably to the end of the Middle Ages, but there is no reliable evidence bearing upon this point. Very slowly the names, rather than the wines, changed generally. The ancient wines, even those in use in Shakespeare's time, seem to have been less charged with alcohol than the wines of the present day. Even Malmsey, the strongest of them, contained only about 12 per cent. of spirit, and Sack a little more than half that amount.—The Ideal Grocer.

Story of an African Romance.

A romance born under unusual circumstances culminated at the altar, in the marriage of Miss Olive MacLeod and Charles Lindsay Temple, chief secretary of Northern Nigeria. It was while returning from Wadai, in the heart of Central Africa, whither she had journeyed to place a cross on the grave of her former fiancé, Lieut. Boyd Alexander, a noted explorer, who was murdered at that place by natives in 1910, that she met and was successfully wooed by her future husband. During this trip Miss MacLeod covered nearly 4,000 miles, through regions where the natives although nominally friendly, are uncertain in temper. For four months she was in territory hitherto unknown to British travelers, and for six months in districts where a white woman had never before been seen. A woman friend and her husband were the only other white members of the expedition. They were in almost constant danger lest the natives turn against them, and on one occasion one of the wilder tribes seriously debated the proposition of taking the women prisoners. The party managed to escape while the parley was going on.

Aviation and Insurance

Aviation risks have been accepted by certain German life and accident insurance companies, but the results have not been encouraging. The conditions attending such insurance have, consequently, been made more restrictive.

The rates for aeronauts who use craft lighter than air have recently been increased, while in the case of craft heavier than air insurance against death seems to have been declined altogether.

A Swiss insurance company doing accident business in Germany has recently abandoned policies for airmen and air craft altogether, for even after raising its original rates business was found to be unprofitable. One company which had early ventured into aviation assurance against death recently paid a claim of nearly \$12,000 in addition to a policy covering the aeroplane, which was destroyed.

Four Simple Ways to Health.

Keep your physical being in good condition, through (1) cheerful and loving and faithful thinking, and (2) a very moderate amount of the plainest and most nourishing food thoroughly fletcherized, and (4) plenty of outdoor activity and a moderate amount of full breathing exercises, and (4) plenty of pure water, to be drunk the first thing in the morning, the last thing at night, and between meals.—Nautilus.

Food for Five Million a Day



BANK OF ENGLAND

EVERY day London's five million residents consume 430 tons of mutton, 300 tons of beef, 70 tons of bacon and ham, besides great quantities of pork, rabbits and poultry. On that head alone the daily bill is \$200,000. Every twenty-four hours fruit to the value of \$60,000 passes from the market and store to the home. In the same time London consumes 160 tons of butter, 162 tons of cheese, 1,700 tons of sugar, 312,000 pounds of tea, 14,000 tons of meal, rice and sago, 2,600 tons of wheat, 60 tons of coffee and 114,000 pounds of cocoa.

At a time when New York and other great cities are considering the reform of their means of food distribution an outline of how London manages to supply five million hungry mouths will be of more than usual interest.

Visitors to London are often surprised to find how small a space in reality is covered by the corporation of the city of London—that portion of the bricks and mortar ruled by the lord mayor. Roughly speaking "The City" proper is but a square mile, from Temple Bar in Fleet street to Aldgate in the east. Beyond that lies a great expanse of urban area administered by the London county council, whose authority extends over 115 square miles, while outside that again is the irregular belt of Greater London, consisting of rapidly-growing suburban areas, extending from 25 to 30 miles into the country and forming the outer dormitory of London's business population.

City Controls Market.

The corporation controls the live cattle market at Islington, the foreign cattle market at Deptford, by the Thames side, the great wholesale central meat markets at Smithfield, the retail meat, fish, game and fruit markets at Farringdon street and Leadenhall, the vegetable market at Spitalfields and the famous fish market at Billingsgate. Of these the most important is the Central meat market, covering ten acres of historic ground that was formerly part of a vast open space just outside the city walls. Smithfield was the scene in those days of many tournaments and feasts, fairs and archery contests. In 1381 the lord mayor, Sir William Walworth, killed the rebel Wat Tyler there.

The time came when a live cattle market in the heart of London could no longer be tolerated. So the dead meat markets were established at Smithfield, and the present buildings were erected in 1860 at a cost of \$10,000,000. All rentings in the market are weekly, the charge averaging four cents per square foot for ground floor space—including complete fittings and a supply of water. Besides that, a further charge of a cent for every forty-two pounds of meat, poultry or provisions is made on all that enters the market.

The scene here between six and eleven in the morning is impressive in its stir and activity. Compared to the quieter doings of the great fruit and vegetable market of Covent Garden, London's meat emporium is a throbbing hive—and a cleanly one, too; for the inspection of the market and the meat is very stringent. There are 622 stalls, or shops, of which 400 are wholesale, and over 10,000 men are employed in the markets. Nearly half the imported meat consumed in the whole of the United Kingdom is dealt with at Smithfield. Last year \$35,316 tons of meat were thus handled, on which tolls were paid to the tune of over \$733,560. Of this the fresh-killed supplies totaled 154,041, including the live stock imported and killed at the Deptford slaughter houses. Really English supplies were only \$6,870 tons.

Nowadays the cold storage companies handle most of the supplies, and South America, New Zealand and Australia are the lands of origin of the greater part of it. Not less than eighty per cent. of the supplies are brought in refrigerated chambers from over sea, and the last official report gives the startling fact that the whole supply of foreign imports, "London's mainstay as regards meat, depends upon open, unobstructed sea passages ranging up to voyages of six weeks' duration." The United States up to ten years ago produced forty-one per cent. of these supplies, but "the population and requirements appear to

have overtaken that country's surplus meat production, and it may safely be said that the United States of America, in particular for domestic needs, is within measurable distance of becoming a competitor with ourselves for the output of South America."

It was not further back than 1880 that the first consignment of frozen meat was imported—about thirty tons in all. The London corporation did not grasp the importance of the new development, with the result that they let private companies step in with cold storage accommodation and today a rich reward is being reaped by these concerns, for there are now over two hundred specially-fitted steamships engaged in the trade, capable of carrying 13,000,000 carcasses. To accommodate this huge bulk of frozen meat there are thirty large cold stores within the city area, able to accommodate over three million carcasses; but the strike in the early summer demonstrated the need of more, and it is being urged that the corporation should provide them.

Famous Covent Garden.

Besides the central meat markets, the corporation has public slaughter houses and chill rooms at Islington, built at a cost of \$300,000, designed to secure the most cleanly and hygienic methods. In these 37,670 cattle, 101,646 sheep, 11,722 calves and 34,981 pigs were slaughtered last year. So much for London's enormous meat bill. As to fruit and vegetables, the markets are more widespread. Covent Garden is, of course, the most famous and most important, and as an early morning spectacle draws every visitor to London, who can rise early enough. But it is by no means the only market. There are others at Spitalfields and Stratford in the East end, the Borough, south of the Thames, and at Kew, on the west. But these are mainly for the rougher supplies—potatoes, cabbages and the like, that are brought in by wagon from farms in Essex, Kent and Middlesex.

Covent Garden was once attached to Westminster abbey and was then known as Convent Garden, but on the dissolution of the monasteries this garden, together with a neighboring field known as Seven Acres, now called Longacre, was given by Edward VI. to Edward, duke of Somerset; and, when that dignitary was condemned in 1552, they were transferred by the monarch to John, earl of Bedford, who built a house at the bottom of what is now Southampton street, leading from Covent Garden to the Strand. Ever since that time the Bedford family have held the place, and today the present duke of Bedford draws a huge income from this and the adjacent neighborhood, amounting some say—though no definite figures are available—to close on ten million dollars a year. In the market itself he not only draws rents from stand-holders, but exacts a toll on everything sold there; and as he owns all the property round about he can enforce his rule of having no competing interest within half a mile of the market.

Every wagon sent to Covent Garden with produce is charged not less than 25 cents, while the stands on which the growers display their samples are charged 25 cents a day. The regular tenants of stands on the market pay not only 25 cents per square foot of space, but a varying charge on the produce, of which a few samples will suffice: Carrots, 36 cents per score dozen bunches; potatoes, four cents a sack, and garden fruits, 28 cents a bushel. Thus does the duke of Bedford take toll on every dinner plate in London.

Canada is regarded as the most trustworthy source of wheat supply, and last year the Dominion sent abroad more wheat than any other country in the world. England took 38 per cent.

A Mixer.

"Well, how's the new nurse? Has she made herself at home?"
"Yes; a trifle too much. She started right in to pick out a name for the baby. We thought we'd attend to that ourselves."

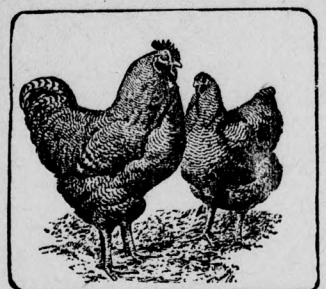
The Reason.

"Lovers in a play who quarrel are always reconciled."
"Of course. Don't you know that an

MAKE PROFIT FROM CHICKENS

Lucrative Side Line for Farmers Who Will Make Most of It—Fowls Destroy Many Insects.

Specialized poultry farms are becoming more numerous each year. In many cases these are paying good returns on the money invested, but their effect on the supply of eggs and dressed poultry for our large markets is but as a drop in the ocean. It is for the small flocks of 50 to 300 fowls kept upon the farms as a side line that we must depend for our supply of poultry products in the future as in the past, says Prof. P. G. Holden in the Farm and Home Poultry Annual. No other branch of agriculture is represented on so many farms. The census for 1910 shows that 88 per cent. of all farms reported keeping poultry. In no case can the business be made so profitable as where it is conducted as a side line of general farming. It is possible to allow chickens



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

to range through many crops that are grown on the farm without damage to the crops and by such practice secure double returns from the same piece of land.

Orchards or cornfields are ideal for this purpose and the presence of the chickens in them is beneficial rather than detrimental, as they will destroy large numbers of insects injurious to the crops. The movable colony house which is rapidly coming into general use on the farm makes it possible to scatter the chickens out over the fields.

This method is especially valuable for handling the young stock, as it gives freedom to the birds. The result will be stronger, more vigorous birds. By moving the house close to the fields where small grains have been harvested the birds are able to turn into profitable gains the shelled grain and scattered heads which remain on the field.

SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN

Early Vegetables May Be Grown Between Rows of Tomato Plants Long Before Latter Are Up.

Much of the space in the garden may be double cropped where the soil is kept free from weeds and hand hoeing is thoroughly done. To illustrate: Sow a row of onion seeds and, about two or three inches distant, a row of sets, or buttons of the evergreen onion. These will grow and be eaten before the black seed fairly starts growth. Or a row of onion sets and a row of lettuce, or radish, together. A row of parsnip, or carrot, and a row of sets, or lettuce, or radish. One will mature and be used before the other, and both are hoed and hand weeded at once as readily as if alone. A row of sweet peas may have early vegetables alongside it to advantage. Early vegetables may be grown between rows of tomato plants, melons or cucumbers, and used, or marketed, long before their comrades occupy the ground.

Hubbard squash and pie pumpkins planted among early potatoes set and mature their fruit after the potatoes ripen and their tops die down. Ground sown to early peas may be set to late cabbage or sown to winter radish or turnips after the peas mature and are removed. This late working the soil kills hosts of weeds and prevents them maturing seed after August 1, the time when garden weeds usually mature seeds.

Farm Machinery.

Numerous investigations upon this farm machinery question have brought out that the life of farm machinery depends a great deal on the owner. The same identical machine or implement will last twice as long with one man as it does with another. The difference in duration is in favor of the machinery that is housed. All leather belts and canvas parts should be taken from the machine and stored in a dry place and in a place free from rats and mice. A few of these rodents can do a great amount of damage in a very short time. Figure the cost of your machine and the per cent it earns on the investment and see if you cannot afford to shelter it well. The years that will be added to the life of it will offset the first cost many times over.

Eggs More Profitable.

The production of eggs on the farm is always more profitable than the production of market poultry. Less equipment is necessary to carry on the business and the product is ready for market as soon as produced. If the greatest profits are to be secured from the business some attention must be given to the proper selection, feeding and care of the poultry. The product should be ready for the market when the prices are highest.

Straw for Bedding.

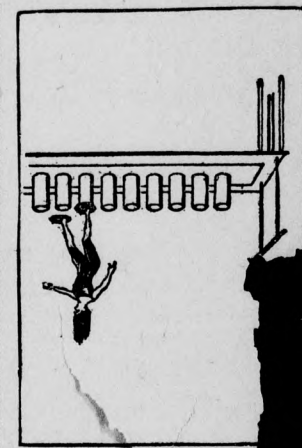
Using plenty of straw for bedding improves the quality of the manure and keeps the land in good condition because it provides humus, and humus is necessary to all soil.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

HUMAN FLY IN VAUDEVILLE

Illinois Man Invents Vacuum Apparatus by Which Any Person May Walk Along Ceiling.

Next we may look for the human fly in vaudeville. An Illinois man has patented a vacuum apparatus by means of which a man or woman can walk upside down with no more inconvenience than a rush of blood to the head. An elevated air chamber, suspended from the ceiling, has a series of vacuum cups along it. Air can be pumped into or withdrawn from these cups at will by an operator on the stage, behind the scenes. The per-



Walking on Ceiling.

former has a large, round disk ped to each foot and when there is vacuum in a cup the suction is sufficient to hold the plate to it with the weight of the performer on the disk. As the "human fly" proceeds, air is pumped in, succeeding cup to cup, which foot clings, allowing him to place it and place it on the ceiling.

HOW ONE GIRL EARNED

Quite a Sum May Be Earned by the Sale of Cakes and Cakes.

(By KATE BROWN)
Here is a plan for which I mean to adopt. We live on a farm quite near our trading town. Our father has promised me the ice cream in his store to try it.

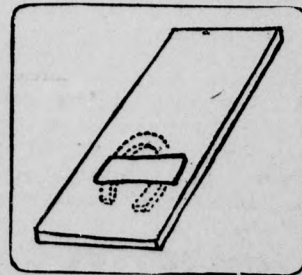
I earned nearly \$10 last summer—and am going to buy an ice cream freezer which will hold six quarts. If I succeed I will buy another later. Father fills the ice house every winter, and he will let me have the ice at what it costs him to cut and store it. I shall also pay for the milk, cream and sugar I use. I hold that we do not really earn money or make money unless we gain something over what is invested. If I had the materials all free I might add to my pocket money, but somebody would be just so much out of pocket. I want really to make something, and believe I can.

Perhaps I shall serve cakes with the cream; if I do, all materials will be paid for. I will throw in my work, of course. I wish other girls would try this plan, if they live where they can. Even near a small village, I should think one might earn quite things, better than raising chickens and working in a garden.

EXPERIMENT FOR SMALL BOY

Electrical Apparatus Which Any Bright Youth Can Easily Construct and Operate.

An interesting electrical experiment may be tried by any young boy with the assistance of a shoe-box cover, a piece of tin and a horseshoe magnet. Fasten the magnet on the back of the cover, which can be done by sim-



Trained Toboggan Slide.

ply pasting a piece of paper over it and support the cover at an angle. Start the piece of tin at the top and let it slide down the cover. When it reaches the magnet it will stop; no matter how steep the cover is tilted the same result will occur if the magnet is strong enough.

No Bother.

Under the social ideas of China, every man is anxious to marry, but no man is permitted to seek a wife for himself.

